LAMPLIGHTER IN FORM.

HIS EXCELLENT RACE AT MORRIS PARK. CAPTURING THE COUNTRY CLUB HANDICAP WITH

The programme at Morris Park yesterday intwo important handicaps, the White Plains for two-year-olds, and the Country Club for all ages. In each the top weight proved the win-ner, Sir Excess capturing the former, and Lamp-lighter romping in first in the latter. Lamplighter's performance was brilliant, as he carried 130 pounds and ran the mile and a furlong in 1:54, while if urged he could certainly have run almost a second

Fifteen maiden two-year-olds ran in the first race. Parasang was the favorite, Our Jack second choice, and Setauket next in demand. The three got away well and had the race between them throughout, Setauket joining Parasang at the end of a half-mile, and in a driving finish beating her by a length. Our Jack was third, two lengths

farther back.

The second affair was looked upon as a good thing for Aloha. He had been purchased early in the day by E. H. Garrison, the jockey, and it was reported that Garrison had backed Aloha to win the \$3,200 that he had paid for him. To win this amount, Garrison must have bet at least \$10,000, which is wholly incredible, for the betting opened at 2 to 5 and closed at 1 to 4. Aloha came ond. Saragassa made all the running, and won by a neck, Aloha second, six lengths before

In the White Plains Handicap for two-yearolds fourteen took part. Sir Excess was clearly the best of those named to run, but as he was asked to give away from eleven to thirty-five pounds to the others, his task looked anything but easy. He was the favorite, but as much as 2 to 1 was always obtainable against him; Ellen was backed at 6 to 1. The result was a striking victory for Sir Excess, Taral had to ride him. somewhat for the first half-mile to keep pace with the lightweights, but at the end he had plain sailing, winning with plenty to spare by two lengths. Prig record, three lengths before Ellen,

who got away poorly.

In the Country Club Handicap Lamplighter was asked to carry 120 pounds against Charade at 105, Reckon at 110, Picknicker at 25 and Lowlander at 102, and the bookmakers offered better than even money against him. After the race any of them would have said that 1 to 3 would have been about proper figure against him. Reckon went racing off at the start to make a runaway affair of it, but fast as she ran Lamplishter was close behind her, with Taral keeping a good hold of him. At the end of a mile Lamplighter was in front, and the only question then was by how much he would win. Faral kept him well in hand and he won the race

Taral kept him well in hand and he won the race by a length, Charade second, a short head before Recken. Picknicker and Lowlander, winner of the Suburban last June, were beaten off, Lowlander and Picknicker are mere wricks now. The fifth race fell to Redskin, the favorite, by a half length, Treasure beat Midnight by six lengths. The last race was a gailop for Tom Harding. He led all the way under a pull. The Linden management has changed the conditions of several races in its coming meeting. In a number of races allowances were mide for horses beaten at other tracks than Clifton and Guttenburg. Tals brought a storm of protest from the owners and trainers at these two places, and the conditions have been aftered so that they are for horses beaten since September II.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

PIRST RACE-For maiden two-year-olds. Five furious H. K. Vingut's ch. c. Setauket, by Hinovar -Floss, 198 fb. (Hamilton) 1 7-1 5-2 W. J. Sper's b. f. Parusang, 105 car, 196; V. Donohue's b. c. Our Jack, 108 (Latthefield) 3 6-1 2-1 Mande B. filly, 105 (Mills ev. 9 10-1 4-1) Mande B. filly, 105. (Littleheld, 3 of 4-1) Supple. 105 (cr. 1073). (Littleheld, 3 of 4-1) Supple. 105 (cr. 1073). (Littleheld, 3 of 10-1) Lou Foster, 105 (cr. 1073). (Littleheld, 3 of 1-1) Con the Wat, 105 (cr. 1073). (Reff to 8-1) 3-1 Con the Wat, 105 (cr. 1073). (Hauswalf to 10-1) 1 La Misere, 105 (cr. 1073). (Hauswalf to 10-1) 1 La Misere, 105 (cr. 1073). (Hauswalf to 25-1) 10-1 Kohsense, 105 (cr. 1073). (Hauswalf to 60-1) 20-1 Arfa, 105 (cr. 1073). (J. Laudder) to 60-1) 20-1 Conckoo, 105 (cr. 1073). (R. Harris, 0 do 100-1) 41 Powell 105 (cr. 1073). (R. Harris, 0 do 100-1) Misster Murray, 105 (cr. 1073). (Paget 0 100-1) 40-1 Master Murray, 105 (cr. 1073). Moster Murray, 105 (eer. 109) is (Parett 0 100-1 40-1 Time-1 100); (Parett 0 100-1 40-1 Time-1 100); Mutuals—Setanket (leid) straight 89 59, place 210 65; Paresang place 228 35.

SECOND RACE-Special weights. One mile. J. E. Seagram's b. c. Saragassa, by Duke of Montrose-Elsino, 3 ers., 10s m

of Monfrose-Eisino, 3 vrs., 10s m (Dogrett 1 4-1 2-5 McCofferty & Wishard's br. h. Aleis 19rd, 117 W. C. Daly's b. m. Lizzie, 5, 114 (Sins. 2 10-1 8-5 Bt. Anthony, 4, 117 Time, 1 (All) (Cirico) 0 40-1 8-1 Bt. Anthony. 4, 117. Time—1:42%.

Mutuals—Sancrassa, field, straight #19, place \$5.75;

Aloha place \$5.30.

Midnight and Treasure were scratched. THIRD RACE-WHITE PLAINS HANDICAP. For

two-year-olds; \$2.000 added. Six furiouss.

J. W. Rogers's b. c. Sir Excess, by Sir Modred-Dialanne, 125 D. Garill 1 3-1 & D. H. Mo +l 's b.

G. B. Morris & Co.'s ch. 7. Ell in 17.

10 In 18.

11 In 18.

12 In 18.

13 In 18.

14 In 18.

15 In 18.

16 In 18.

17 In 18.

18 I

Pickpocket, Bearsey and Charmion were withdrawn.

One mile.

Ramape Stable's ch. c. Redshie, by Runnymde of Pontiae—Giroffe, 110 Midweley 1 1-1 1-6

C. Littlefie'd, jr.'s b. c. Treasur, 112 7-5 3-10

J. A. A. H. & D. H. Morrie's ch. c. 114 1-1 1-1

mint, 112 Time-1 42's

Mutuals-Redskin straight \$11 05, place \$5.25; Treasure place \$5.30.

Red Ramaer did not run.

Mutant-Na straight pool. Tom Harding place 80 25;

MORRIS PARK ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

First race—For two-year-olds: special weights; six fur-lorgs varilies 118; Ornus 103; Pennile s 139, Dis-count 1-3; Penglous 162; Fa Julye, 163; Fa totum, 163; Prace Chief, 100; Fireda, 100; F tall v, 160. Second rece-Hardisan exceptation for all ages; one rade. Victorious, 112 Marc Stone, 110, Now or Never, 100; Little Billy 105; Pichpecket, 102; Hitme, 100; The Ironmaster, 57; Sarah Romey, 93; Sciena D., 100; Fidello, 85.

Third race—Non-winners; for all ages; special weights so turiongs. Roy Lochiel, 112; Derfargilla, 170; Will Ellioff, 167; Ponaventure, 10s; Governor Fifer, 10s

Fifth race-Non-winners; for two-year-ilds, special action; Qve furiouss, Discount 113; Trinento, 114; Jaive, 113; Nahma, 110; Dram Majer, 178; Tenacions 8; Pochim, 168; Pa torum, 108; Sappho, 105; Series-ce, 105; Fair Star, 105.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

UNIQUE IN DESIGN,

104 and 106 West 14th St.,

\$100,000

Worth of the finest Imported English and Scotch sultings and tronscrings of the intest designs TO BE SOLD AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN BRAZIL.

THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT ATTEMPT TO OVERTUROW THE GOVERNMENT AND Come and examine. BRING AN EXPERT. You will never again be able to get a suit made to order in first-class style of such material. It is folly to buy ready-made clothing when such an opportunity pre

Geo. A. Castor & Co., FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

241 BROADWAY.

one mile. Minnehaha, 109; Sarah Ramey, 109; Red Banner, 109; Helen Nichols, 109.

WINNERS AT GUTTENBURG.

A large crowd visited Gut entury yesterlay and saw unusually good card run of. The races were closely contested over a fast track. The results were as follows:
First nace-Sching; beaten noises; five and a half furlongs. Conquest. 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, first, Fairyland,
3 to 1 and even second; Map third. Ban Cheb. Woodcraft, Miss Schelmer, Harel, Longard, Ben Marche, Hampton and Blackthern also ran. Time-1 2004.

Second race-Sching; madens; four and half furiongs.

Sarcasm, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 first. Smoke 15 to 1 can at
to 1 second; Miss Thomas filly third. Vigilant, Western
Star, May, The Kelt, Widow Cliquet sciding. HonReceived and the second of the second form of the cold, Bayless, Columbia, Jim Corbett, Jim Lynch and
Rovella II cold also ron. Time-0.56.

Thirl race-Handican: Rve furiouss. Little Fred.

Roxella II colt also ron. Time=0.56.

Third race-Handicap: Rec forlences. Little Fred. 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, first: Liretta, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Sir Knight, third. Pedestrian, Lord Harry, Paulette, My tayps. Sandowno, Bessie Smith and Seprano also ran. Time=1.500;

Pourth race-Handicap: one mile. Strathmeeth, 7 to 10 and out, first; Highland, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Strathmeid, third. Brazos and Helen N. also ran. Time=-1.414.

-1:41%. Fifth race-Selling: six furlongs. Nick, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, first: Daleyrian, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second: Panway, third. Play or Pay, Alonzo, Double Grass, Nativity Litt, Pathigram, Johnetta Josie D. and Kentucky Lady also ran. Time-1:44%. Sixth race-Handisap steeplechase over six hurdles; one and a hall miles. Margnerita 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, first: Southerner, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 second: Crize, third. Rhono, Oaklawn, Max and The Duffer also ran. Time-2:5524.

FLAMES ENDANGER SIOUX CITY.

PROPERTY WORTH HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

EURNED NEAR THE BUSINES DISCRETE. morning fire started in the Union Planing Mill, at Fifth and Water sts., almost in the centre of the and a second later the scattered characteristics. Men has Saveira married always be a terrible disturb-ignited a dozen buildings in the vicinity, many of them frame structures. Every wheel in the fire ance to Brazil, as they are the tools of English inthem frame structures. Every wheel in the fire
department was called on, but the firemen were
helpless to stay the progress of the flames. A
deep, broad creek can through the burning district,
making it impossible for them to get near the
flames. All that could be done was to mass their
forces on West Third-st, and the bridge and wait.
Here a desperate and successful effort was made
to prevent the flames from crossing the street
and penetrating to the heart of the business district, and to the lumber yards and flour mill district. Four blecks were burned over and the loss
is close to \$50,000, and thirty buildings were destroyed. Fellowing are some of the principal
losses: Union Planing Mill, building and machinery, \$35,000; Franz Brewing Company, plant of
three brick buildings, \$75,000; Riverside Electric
Rollway Company, bridge and station, \$2,000; Corm
Palace Laundry Company, plant and goods, \$5,000;
eight two-story frame buildings, owned by L.
Sparks, William Ellemund and C. F. Rugeles,
total loss of \$15,000; loss on centents, \$10,000; Nattotal loss of \$15,000; loss on centents, \$1 total loss of \$15,000; loss on contents, \$10,000; National Carpet Company, building and machinery, \$5,000; F. P. Johnson, livery barn and stock, \$5,000; \$5,000; F. P. Johnson, livery barn and stock, \$5,000; lows Union Telephone Company, less of lines, etc., \$5,000; City Electric Street Bailway Company, \$2,000; dwelling of O. C. Tredway, \$3,000; six warehouses, property of O. C. Tredway, \$3,000; six warehouses, property of O. C. Tredway, \$3,000; John Arensdorf, wholesale liquor stocks, \$10,000; John houser-liusch Brewing Company, warehouse and stocks, \$5,000; Stoux Automatic Refriterating Company, \$10,000; storage of wood, from and liquors in, warehouses owned by various parties, estimated at \$20,000.

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 12 (Special).-The trial of John Dibble, accused of murdering his wife on May 14 at their home near Poughquag. Datchess County, was concluded to-day. The jury found Dibble guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and he will be sent need to-morrow.

THE THOMAS MUMANUS UNINSURED.

Hadson, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The steamboat Thomas night of October 5 in a dense fog, was hauled off this morning without damage by the Baxter Wreck ing Company, of New-York. She will resume beinglage on the New-York and Hudson River route at once.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT WESLEYAN.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 12 (Special). There were, no college exercises to-day. At 16 o'clock a servicei Cal. President Raymond and Professor Rice, to

One mile and a furl no.

G. Walbaum's br. h. Lamplichter, by Stendthrift-Torchight, 4 578, 140 fb.

W. R. Jones's blk. h. Characte, 4 103 (cat. 103) (cat. 105) (lum lion) 2 (3-1) 3-5 (lum lion) 2 (3-1) 3-5 (lum lion) 3 (3-1) 3-5 (lum lion) 3 (3-1) 3-6 (lum lion) 4 (lum lion) 2 (3-1) 3-6 (lum lion) 5 (10) (lum lion) 2 (3-1) 3-6 (lum lion) 5 (10) (lum lion) 2 (3-1) 3-6 (lum lion) 5 (10) (lum lion) 2 (3-1) 3-6 (lum lion) 5 (lum lion) 5 (lum lion) 6 (lum lion) 6 (lum lion) 6 (lum lion) 7 (lum lion) 7 (lum lion) 7 (lum lion) 8 (lum lion) 9 (lum lion) the United States Court, for contempt. The peti-tion recites all the facts relating to the bond debt of St. Chair County, and the efforts of the Federal court to compet the county court to pay interest on a fraudulent bond issue. The judges of Division No. I ordered the petition filed and reserved to the court in banc. Such an application was never before filed with the Supreme Court. It involves a chash of authority between the State and the Federal courts, should the Supreme Court de-termine that it has jurisdiction.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATORS TO MEET.

preparatory schools of the East will convene here to-morrow night, when the eighth annual meeting

The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club gave another of its pleasant dinners last night at the Broadway Central Hotel. It was the thirty-eighth dinner and meeting of the club since its foundation. About sixty members sat down to dinner, and busi-About sixty members and down to dinner, and business and pleasure were pleasuntly blended. The president, Major A. B. Garner, presided. The special business discussed was the postponed report of the Board of Trade Committee, and a general talk on the question of joining the Board of Trade and Transportation. The three delegates chosen for the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, to be held at Pittsburg in November, were General E. L. Mol-Pittsburg in November, were General E. L. Mol-ineux, J. A. Elmendorf and George W. Fortmeyer. They were especially instructed to urge upon the convention the indorsement of the plan for the stablishment of a department of commerce, with a

establishment of a department of commerce, with a Cabinet officer at its head.

Singing was furnished during the evening by the Metropolitan Quartet. Among those present were Henry Merz, David Prince, E. H. Kehn, R. Molineux, W. B. Templeton, G. M. Breiny, J. A. Elmendorf, John Combs, George W. Fortmeyer, Charles H. Gillespie, W. H. King, M. Hosenthal, W. H. Scheel, W. E. Lucas, R. Pyatt, W. D. Eger and William Balbach.

EXCURSIONS TO COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. EXCURSIONS TO COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Next popular Pennsylvania Railroad ten-day \$18
coach excursions. October 17, including Mannattan
Day. Special Manhattan Day coach excursions
October 18 and 18. Fifteen dollars for round trip.
Tickets good to return October 23 and 24. Tourist
agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and familles. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one
night on train. Leave New-York 8 a. m.; arrive
Chicego fellowing day 2 p. m. Last \$18 coach excursion October 21.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

' EGYPT IN AMERICA" THE OBJECT. To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: The present condition of affairs in Brazil must and the most careful attention of the Americans, It is not a simple rebellion that is taking place there, as it appears to be, but is in reality the result of the English secret intervention to destroy what all Europe fears and considers a menace to its ridiculous and peculiar institution-monarchy-a

government of a family forever. Since the Republic has been established in Brazil every effort has been made to overthrow it, of This party inaugurated a new financial era, and which the English have been the promoters, bribing either the army or the navy through traitors and degraded men like Custodio de Mello. Ouro Preto, Dantas, and even those who served the monarchy and readily accepted new positions with the new form of government.

As is well known, the monarchy of Brazil, to re-tain its power, had to use all manner of corruption; and, as all Americans are well aware, whenever the late Emperor could use his influence in destroying the progress of free principles of democracy, he would do so: as, for instance, in appointing repro-bates to positions as consuls, ministers and agents in foreign countries where they could not trouble

very man who did the most evil to Brazil was the world that it was a liberal government, when it is known that 80 per cent of the population of Brazil does not read and write, and slavery was kept up for a long time and was abolished only a now they use the most cruel punishments in the

before the Republic, had a private interview at a restaurant in Rio with some monarchists, and pledged his word that he would succeed in restoring the monarchy; but since he became President Peixoto's secretary the latter, discovering De Mello's

In regard to repudiation, this country has all plans, frustrated them by sending him away. Now he tries to carry out his scheme to earn the Eng-

lish syndicate's money. Custodio de Mello is a man of a violent and cruei character, with no principle, capable of using all means to obtain success. His love of power and building was blown to atoms by a terrific explosion. to guarantee to his affice the division of the spoils.

New-York, September 15, 1895

FOR A BETTER BANKING SYSTEM.

A PROPOSITION FOR A GREAT NATIONAL IN STITUTION WITH STATE DRAW HES-A UNIFIED SYSTEM DESIDED.

Editor of The Tribune. United States and want of confidence in our present banking system render it the duty of all citizens to assist in removing the cause and in endeavoring to 7-5 McMenus, of the New-York and Hudson River to increase the amount of currency circulation. To

made good to the bank by special legislation and

of the New-England Association of College and
Preparatory Schools will begin. It will be the
first session of the association ever held at Yale. and the faculty of that university are preparing the city of such State in which shall have been to make the affair a thorough success. All the meetings will be held in Dwight Hall, the Y. M. Of the American Republic," and the sub-governor by John Tellow, head master of the Girls' High and Latin Schools. Boston, president of the association. At the opening meeting to-morrow after-ciation. At the opening meeting to-morrow after noon the subject, "What Shall We Teach in Latin noon the subject, "What Shall We Teach in Latin in Preparatory Schools" will be considered, a paper on the subject will be prepared by William C. Collar, head master of the Roxbury Latin School. At the evening session President Eliot, of Harvard, will be the principal speaker, his theme Harvard, will be the principal speaker, his theme being "Secondard School Programmes, and the Conferences of December, 1882." to make the affair a thorough success. All the Pestablished the branch bank of the "National Bank ing satisfactory, the directory of such local banks becoming a portion of the State bank system. Each State bank is to have such capital as may be requisite, paying into the reserve capital of the and silver coins. Any existing banks which may be and silver coins. Any existing banks which may become branches of the State bank, and now possessing the right of bank note issue, must withdraw their notes, receiving in exchange for same National Bank notes to the par value of their reserve fund, deposited with the Treasury.

The "National Bank" should not engage in trading or commercial business, but is solely to carry on such business relations as are at present carried on by the Treasury, and to such an extent as the altered position of the Treasury arrangements may make necessary. It shall receive all payments of custom duties or other National payments, and shall discharge and pay all National nonetary engagements. The State banks shall carry on the ordinary business of the bankers.

The foregoing suggestions provide for the unified action of the banking systems of the country. Provision could thus be made to meet any local or special pressures, such as the gathering and moving of cotton and grain crops, the producers of which could receive banking assistance at reasonable rates. Discount rates would be controlled by this anified action, and the tollers, producers and commercial classes of our country freed from the arbitrary methods of middlemen capitalists. The locking up of capital by bankers, each of whom has at present to fight and provide for his own safety, would be avoided, and this great country would be provided with the protection of a magnificent banking system similar to that of England, Germany and France, but infinitely greater, it would be the Grand Army of Capital, sefeguarded by Federal laws which would render dishonesty and unfair use of trust funds and of depositors' capital impossible.

New-York, Oct. 12, 180, J. C. PUMPELLY.

MOTORMEN TRYING AN OLD TRICK.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

the When a boy we used to have a test trick consisting of rubbing the head from front to rear with one hand, while the other was attempting to describe a circular motion on the chest, and at

the same time to stamp on the ground with one foot. Not one boy in a hundred could accomplis

the feat, and he only after long practice This is precisely what motormen on trolley cars This is precisely what motormen on trolley calls are expected to do in a sudden emergency. Turn the motor crank with one hand, apply the brake with the other, and keep up a stamping on the bell appliance. It is not to be wondered at when they fail. Let any one try the old boy trick and see if he can do it.

Brooklyn, Oct. 8, 1893.

TO PREVENT REPUBLATION IN ANY FORM A SUGGESTION FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: This country owes to the Republican party the paper money now current in the United States. may be known in history as the party of National currency, as much as of union and abolition. It indeed preserved the Union and freed the slave. money it called into being.

In the light of history Republicans assumed a great responsibility in creating this currency, and they should regard it as a solemn duty to place the paper money of the land under proper regula-tions. Never before did a paper money circulate over so vast a territory as the United States, except in China, where (as will be so n) an experience of 600 years with paper money is full of dmonition to the Western world

For example, the other day at the Philadelphia Mint, upon opening a vault, sealed in 1887, it was found that some gold had been abstracted. such an hypocrite that he left behind him the impression that he was a victim. The monarchy of Brazil to retain its power had published throughout silver, just as the United States Treasury is doing under the Sherman act, but also gold, jewels and other costly objects. In the Flowery Kingdom the year before his government was overthrown. Even now they use the most cruel punishments in the army and navy as consequence of the old customs and more recently in Holland. ready had as humiliating an experience as China There, where National paper money circulated from A. D. 85 to 145, the chief characteristic was had bitual repudiation, which caused its final disuse The first century of American paper money, be ity of New-York and approved by President Was

the deilar is, in any case, repudiating 99 cents. tion had become a habit so inveterate and incorrigible in America as seemed to forbid the further after that first century of repudiation, the United States Government censed to issue notes for circulation. Thus, in America, as in China, the moment arrived when repudiation led to the abandonment of national currency altogether. Here our forefathers, distrusting themselves, deprived the country of this important aid to business and finance for over seventy years, until, in 1861, the Republi-

Suppose no Government note had ever been rehad ever been repudiated in America. It is easy to see that under such circumstances of implicit confidence and unbroken faith as to the circulatconfidence and unbroken faith as to the circulating medium, this country would have enjoyed benefits and advantages which were miserably lest by persistent repudiation.

Try, airs, to imagine the history that paper money is going to make for least in the next two centuries. Without repudiation the coming years would giorify the wisdom of the Republican party that restored the use of a National currency in this country. How rife the disposition to repudiate is in the United States needs no further recoff than the proposition, so popular in many sections, and only defeated by Republican votes in the House of Representatives on the ISth of August last, to restore the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which would at present mean in some transactions a repudiation of 40 mean in some transactions a ground be as much

der prompt action, the adaptation and malification of exhibition is insectivities in the best pelley.

As a suggestion for consideration to those who are now dealing with these greatents it is submitted. To divide the duties presently exercised by the Secretary of the Transary as follows:

By the creation of a "National Bank of the American Regulatic" ander the control of the Secretary of the Transary, who shall also have the supervision of all other banks in the United States, which shall also be worked under the Poderal laws for bankling operations. The "National Bank of the American Regulatic" should be located in Washington, D. C. with branches in each State of the American Regulatic should be located in Washington, D. C. with branches in each State of the American Regulatic should be located in Washington, D. C. with branches in each State of the Chiesto and San Francisco. The buillon good and silver) capital of the bank should be of such extent as the requirements of the Nation may from time to time demand—the silver portion being of such parity value as the law may iscand to be represented by a standard bank note issue.

The "National Bank" shall receive as part of its capital the reserves of gold and silver now in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury; issuing bank notes, not other bank to have the right of bank note issue.

The "National Bank" shall receive as part of its capital the reserves of gold and silver now in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury; issuing bank notes, not other bank to be destroyed, and now notes issued in place thereof. The "National Bank" shall receive as part of its capital the reserves of gold and silver now in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury; issuing bank notes, and any loss that may be snatined bank notes, and any loss that may be snatined bank notes, and any loss that may be snatined bank notes, and any loss that may be snatined bank notes, and any loss that may be snatined bank notes, and any loss that may be snataled bank notes, and any loss that may be sna

KEEP THIS OFFICE FROM TAMMANY. To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: An important city office to be filled at the Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. It concerns the interests of 100,-000 of New-York's inhabitants, and the future of the greater New-York beyond the Harlem, A strong fight should be made to keep this office out of the central of Tammany. The present incumbent, Haffen, it will be remembered, was, on appropriations and retarding of improvements "National Bank" at par value, and also gold should Tammany be defeated. But intelligent peoshould Tammany be defeated. But intendent people know what Tammany's pre-election promiss amount to, and ought not to be buildozed int voting against their own interests. With a stron anti-Tammany cambiats the district can be wrested from the control of Tammany, James i Wells is the unarimous choice of Republican and always draws a large independent and Demicratic vote. The convention Friday night would ob well to place his name before the people of the North Side.

A NORTH SIDE VOTER. New-York, Oct. II, 1833.

AN APPEAL FOR BRUNSWICK.

Sir: Permit me to thank you for your timely appeal for sympathy and alsi for the sufferers confined in Brunswick, Ga. It seems hard that after the fever was brought into the city of Brunswick by a Government officer, those who hav been courageous enough to remain are compelled to stay now, with no communication with the world about them except as Government officials permit. The yellow fever plague was brought into

"It picased my tobas so well I am after another."

This is a specimen rome is we hear about every one with reference to our new I mp. "The Miller." He fore buying lamps take the little time necessary to see this perfect Lamp, "the Miller", it before new you desired may not have it yet. If he will not get it for you, you can buy at our lactory in Meriden, tonn, our store acts of Pears-et. Roston, Masse, or at our Store in New York, at 10 and 12 College Place there? Park Place etailor 6th and 12 College Place there? Park Place etailor 6th and 12 College Place there? Park Place etailor 6th and 12 College Place there? Park Place etailor 6th and 12 College Place there? Park Place etailor 6th and 12 College Place there? I may 6th and 12 College Place there? I may 10th a college the sound see that seel at \$2.00 cach, "and give masse plan designs that sell at \$2.00 cach, "and cive the sound light as hematified designs bosting at the way up to \$100 cach. We are the larvest manufacturers of ames in the United States. Established 1844. Sent for circular.

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her physicians, who found a Government surgeon sent by the Government at Washington to the Georgia coast on official business, suffering on shipboard (as he supposed) from billious fever, and brought his sick friend to his home in the city of Brunswick, that with proper nursing and medical attendance he might speedily restore him to health. This sick Government surgeon's case, after treat-ment, developed into yelfow fever. It was the first case and first death of the present epidemic Brunswick is naturally a very healthy location fine harbor protected by her sea islands shields her from ocean storms that have brought disaster and death to Savannah, Charleston and more recently to Mobile and New-Orleans. Her spacious narbor is land-locked and safe as New-York's There is nothing to breed fever at Drunswick There is nothing to breed fever at Brunswick. Many New-Yorkers are familiar with her waters, and some who are accustomed to spend the winter months at the famous clubhouses on Jekyl Island, and saif over Onjethorpe Bay, know that yellow fever can only be brought into Brunswick as choiera come be brought into Reunswick as crept into a healthy city by the unwise act of a dector of medleine. If any city had a just claim on the l'intred States Government, as well as every generous-hearted citizen, certainly Branswick by the sea in Georgia has. She needs money, fool and medleine.

Orange Mountain, N. J., Oct. 3, 1835. Orange Mountain, N. J., Oct. 3, 1893.

A GLIMPSE OF POLICE BLACKMAIL. WHAT A PASSERBY ON NEW STREET SAW OF

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I witnessed in New-st, this afternoon a bit of petty blackmail, common enough, no doubt, but such as I do not remember ever before to have seen. A tall policeman, with a map of Ireland on his face, came walking brishly along and suddenly turned into a doorway and stood watching the street. A friend at my side called my attention to him and remarked that he was probably waiting to apprehend some criminal whom he expected to pass. So we directed our attention to him to see the outcome. He was watching for some one, but not a malefactor. An Italian grape-vender had his cart not far away, and was busy serving customers. The policeman stood fidgeting in the door way for perhaps five minutes before he could catch the grape-vender's eye at a time when there were no customers at the cart. While waiting he pulled from his pecket a handsome gold watch, and I remarked that business must be good with police men for him to carry such a timepiece as that.

How good it was with him was shown in a m ment. He called to the Italian, who, seeing who it was, started to take him one of his finest bunches of grapes. But that was not what he wanted. He spoke a few words to the vender, who went back to his cart, where his purse was hid under his fruit, from which he took a bill, and, crumpling it in his hand, started back for the policeman in the doorway. The officer put his hand down to his stile with the palm backward. The italian transferred the money to the watting palm, and the officer's purpose was accomplished. For, straightening himself, and taking a look up and down the street, he started briskly off, unmindful of the two spectators looking down upon him from across the marrow street.

There was a smoothness of action about the whole transaction which made it worthy to be incorporated as a scene in one of Harrigan's plays as an incident of local life. But it marked a state of petry demoralization on the part of the police which is leading many good citizens to conclude that among them may be found a not unimportant part of the criminal classes.

New-York, Sept. 21, 1893. ment. He called to the Italian, who, seeing wh

New-York, Sept. 21, 1893.

WAS IT A CALL FOR TARIFF REFORM? ONTROLLING ELEMENTS IN THE LAST ELEC

Sir: It is generally assumed that the elesir. It is generally assumed that the election last November proved that a large majority of the people desired a change in the tariff. Mr. Cleveland especially insists upon this idea, and went out of his way to give it expression in a message that was called forth by an entirely dif-ferent matter. But is it true that the last election turned upon the tariff, and that the majority for Mr. Cleveland represents the opposition to the Mc-

six electoral votes came from the Southern States. as by the spots on the sun. Every one of them had been the nominee of the Democratic party, Next, as to the thirty-six votes of New-York, will any sane man claim that they represent the senti-ment of the State as to tariff matters? How many of the horde of Democratic voters drummed up in the siums of New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and Troy knew or cared anything about the McKinley bill. Will Hill and Sheehan and May-nard and the thievish crew that controlled the patronage of the State as the result of their they schemed so successfully to obtain were simply moved by a preference for free trade? The mountain did not travail to bring forth that kind of

termined by the majority in Cook County, Were "tariff reform," and did Altgeld bring them into

line by promising them free trade? Did the Lake City vomit out her slams by reason of the nausea excited by the McKinley act? If you think so, ask Carter Harrison.

And so on, "ad infinitum, et ad nauseam." No, the simple truth is that if you exclude the votes that were not influenced in the slightest by tariff issues, there remains a magnificent vindication of the principles of protection at the hands of the most intelligent, most thoughtful and most patriotic of our citizens, it is a great mistake to bundle together sectional vindictiveness, "slum-ceracy," alienism, illiteracy, anarchism and all the incongraous and undestrable elements that affiliate with the Democratic party, and to claim that a majority made up largely of their votes indicates the real sentiment of the Nation on any issue whatsoever.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1893. Whatsoever, New-York, Sept. 14, 1893,

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS MUST WORK To the Editor of The Tribune Siri I am glad to learn from The Tribune that the Republican State Committee of New

have been visited by some Democratic worker who never failed to discourse on the propriety of votting the Democratic ticket. The impression I have received is that thousands of persons with no decided political faith have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been going round shouting and carrying torches the Democrats have been making quite personal visits and by that means carrying away the votes. It is gratifying to learn that the Republicans will make an active fight this fall, but let me suggest that more real work and less shouting is necessary to success.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: In view of Bishop Dudley's frank criticism

East Orange, N. J., Oct. 12, 1893.

of the attitude of the Episcopal Church toward the Congress at Chicago, it may not be amiss for an outsider to ask whether it is not merely the expression of a spirit which ought to be modernized | near Third-ave.-Ed.

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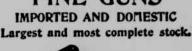


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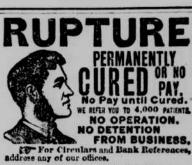
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Sir: I am glad to learn from The Tribune that the Republican State Committee of New-Jersey are going to make an active campaign this season. It is high time they were displaying some activity, for I have reason to believe that their principal efforts in the past have been to let the Democrats secure easy victories.

I judge the committee from experience, I went to live in East Orange five years ago, a perfect stranger, presumably a voter. Up to the present time no Republican has ever come to ask my political complexion; but once or more every year I have been visited by some Democratic worker who never failed to discourse on the propriety of voting the Democratic ticket. The impression I have received is that thousands of persons with no decided political faith have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in New-Jersey through want of a little personal effort. While the

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1893.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please state in your paper where the nearest evening school is for boys of fifteen years around Ninetieth-st., on the East Side. There are high schools, but none for younger boys. Awaiting your early information, and with thanks, I remain, A CONSTANT READER.

(There are evening schools for boys in Grammar School Building No. 83, at No. 216 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st., and in Grammar School Building No. 70, in Seventy-afth-st.,